PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY



Bergenstråhle & Lind Box 17704 118 93 Stockholm Sweden	vall AB	INTERNATION	TEN OPINION OF THE NAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY (PCT Rule 43bis.1)
		Date of mailing (day/month/year)	3 0 -03- 2005
Applicant's or agent's file reference MH 53740		FOR FURTHER AC	CTION See paragraph 2 below
International application No. International filing de PCT/SE 2004/001786 01.12.2004		e (day/month/year)	Priority date (day/month/year) 01.12.2003
International Patent Classification (IPC) C12P7/06, C12N 1/14	or both national classifi	cation and IPC	
Applicant Swetree Technologies	AB et al		
Box No. IV Lack of unity of Box No. V Reasoned state applicability; of Box No. VI Certain docum Box No. VII Certain defects Box No. VIII Certain observ 2. FURTHER ACTION If a demand for international prelim International Preliminary Examining Authority other than this one to be I written opinions of this International If this opinion is, as provided above	nent of opinion with regot invention ment under Rule 43bis. citations and explanation ents cited is in the international apprations on the internation inary examination is may a Authority ("IPEA") ex PEA and the chosen IPE I Searching Authority w , considered to be a write appropriate, with amer expiration of 22 months (/ISA/220.	ard to novelty, inventive (a)(i) with regard to not as supporting such states (a) dication (b) and application (c) de, this opinion will be cept that this does not a c). A has notified the Interial not be so considered ten opinion of the IPEA andments, before the exp	considered to be a written opinion of the apply where the applicant chooses an mational Bureau under Rule 66.1 bis(b) that . 3. the applicant is invited to submit to the biration of 3 months from the date of mailing
Name and mailing address of the ISA/S		Authorized officer	

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WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

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International application No.

PCT/SE 2004/001786

Box	k No. I	Basis of this opinion
	which it	ard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of the international application in the language in was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
		his opinion has been established on the basis of a translation from the original language into the following language, , which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b)).
	claimed i	ard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary to the nvention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
	a. type o	f material
		a sequence listing
		table(s) related to the sequence listing
	b. format	of material
		in written format
		in computer readable form
	c. time o	of filing/furnishing
		contained in the international application as filed.
		filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
		furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.
3.		In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
4.	Addition	al comments:
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International application No.
PCT/SE 2004/001786

			43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial anations supporting such statement	
1. Statemer	nt			
Novel	lty (N)	Claims	1-33	YES
		Claims		NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES	
	Claims	1-33	NO	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-33	YES	
	Claims		NO	

2. Citations and explanations:

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The present application pertains to a process for the production of ethanol through fermentation of organic starting materials. In the process, a fungus belonging to the species Chalara is used. The fungus is capable of metabolizing pentose compounds. The application also concerns a starter culture comprising Chalara parvispora and at least one fungus chosen among Trametes sp., Trichoderma sp, Thielavia sp., Postia sp., Gloeophyllum sp., and/or Phanerochaete sp., Further, a growth medium for the fungi is claimed.

Thus, the problem to be solved by the present application is considered to be to provide a process for fermenting organic starting materials, especially pentose compounds, to ethanol. The solution to this problem is the use of at least one fungus belonging to the species Chalara (which has the ability to metabolize pentose compounds).

The following documents, cited in the international search report, are considered to be of particular relevance:

D1: US 4840903

D2: Beckman C.H. et al., Phytopathology, 1953, 43, 441-7

D1 is considered to represent the closest prior art.

D1 relates to a process for producing ethanol from plant biomass using the fungus Paecilomyces sp. (which has the ability to ferment both cellobiose and xylose to ethanol). One of the purposes of the invention in D1 is to provide a process for fermenting mixtures of various sugar compositions, including five-carbon and six-carbon sugars, to ethanol (column 2, lines 58-63).

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Supplemental Box

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D2 reveals that the fungus Chalara quercina is able to grow on dextrin and xylose.

The difference between the invention according to the present application (as defined in claim 1) and D1 is considered to be the choice of fungus. The problem which has been solved in the present application in relation to D1 is considered to be to provide alternative fungus/fungi having the capability to ferment pentoses in order to enhance the yield of ethanol. This problem is solved in the present application by using a fungus belonging to the species Chalara.

However, since it is previously known from D2 that a fungus of the species Chalara has the ability to metabolize both five-carbon (xylose) and six-carbon (dextrin) compounds it is considered to be an obvious alternative for a person skilled in the art to choose Chalara quercina as the fungus instead of Paecilomyces sp. No unexpected effects have been shown when using Chalara instead of Paecilomyces.

Further, it is considered to be within the skilled persons knowledge to use other fungi, suitable for the process, in combination with Chalara, e.g. Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Trichoderma sp. etc. A synergistic effect seem to have been shown only for the combination C. parvispora and T. hirsuta (c.f Table 6 in the description of the present application).

It is also considered to be obvious to the skilled person to optimize the process by choosing a suitable starter culture and adapting the growth medium.

Therefore, present claims 1-33 are considered to fulfil the requirements of novelty and industrial applicability, but not that of inventive step.